

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1810.

[NUMBER 1315.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,

IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shown to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.
Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office. July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,

Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING-PORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customary low prices.—Also a quantity of S. line salt.
July 3d, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.
ENQUIRE OF THE PAINTER.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.
July 22d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this Office.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good character and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-Smith's business would be preferred—to such a one, good wages will be given, by
GEO. POYZER.
November 9th, 1810.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for clean combed
HOGS' BRISTLES.
Their being scalded does not injure them.

—ALSO—
HORSE HAIR,

of any length—by
JOHN LOCKWOOD,
Corner of Upper and High-Streets,
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanagers Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE.

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

Lying on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrant deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.
June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.
September 3, 1810.

Almanacks for 1811,

For sale at the office of the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.
VOLS. 4 & 5 OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

OR

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.
PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF

REESE'S CYCLOPEDIA,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE share-holders are informed that, on Saturday the first of December, their contributions become due, and on Saturday the 5th of January a general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Library room (agreeable to the charter) for the election of officers.

DAVID LOGAN, Librarian.
November 20th, 1810.

A case is provided in the Library room, for the reception and preserving with safety such articles of curiosity as may be deposited.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the front store room of Mr. George Anderson, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning, sundry Household and Kitchen furniture, an assortment of Gold, Silversmith's Watch and Clock makers' Tools and materials, also three eight day clocks, one with, and two without cases, the property of Alexander Frazer, dec. on a credit of twelve months on all sums above ten dollars, when bond and approved security will be required.

ROBERT FRAZER, Admr.
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Frazer, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to make them known to
ROBERT FRAZER, Admr.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tilford, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price. Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

H. FOSTER & Co. TAYL RS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.
September 31st, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:
N-B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be foreclosed.
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Among which is

The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE in Pots.
Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism
Christ's Second appearing &c.

Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice.
August 17th, 1810

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at full time, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.
JOHN KENNEDY.
November 26th, 1810.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS
For Sale at this Office.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

ABOUT

250 Hogs & 150 Bees.

THE purchase of the Hogs will be commenced about Christmas—they must be confined, and very fat; neatly slaughtered, and perfectly cool when delivered. None under 200 wt. nett will be received; no engagement previous to delivery will be made, but if the pork suits when offered, it will be taken and paid for at the highest cash price.

The purchase of the bees will be commenced about the 1st Feb. next—they must be stalled, and better than what is termed good beef; they must be prime. None under 500 wt. nett will suit—they will be received on foot, and \$4 per 100 wt. given for the nett beef.

I wish to contract for some pork and beef BARRELS.

JAMES MORRISON.

Navy Agent Ky.

Lexington, 14th Nov. 1810.

Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as

DRY GOODS;

Among which, are the following.

FLANDERS fine hemp linen
Queen's and China ware
Sugar of different kinds
Imperial and Hyson teas
White and red lead
Spanish whitening and patent yellow
Spanish brown and painter's brushes
With a constant supply of Flax seed of Spirit of turpentine
Madeira Wine
Rum and French Brandy
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey
Figs, raisins and almonds
Pickled Oysters
Mackerel and shad
Best Lancaster snuff
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery
Looking glasses with and without frames
Coach and clock glasses
Gilt frames and elegant
Paintings & engravings
Toys for children
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as usual
Always on hand, a quantity of Dry
GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.
Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

DISEASES CURED.

Lee's Genuine Family Medicines.

CELEBRATED for curing most disorders to which the human body is liable, continue to be prepared and sold, wholesale and retail at LEE's old established patent and family Medicine Store, No. 56 Maiden Lane, New York, and sold in Kentucky by appointment of the proprietors at Waldemar Mentelle's store in Lexington and at Dudley, Trigg & Dudley's store in Frankfort. By applying at these stores purchasers can be supplied with the genuine reparations of the late Richard Lee, which for many years past have proved superior to any medicines hitherto discovered, both in the safety of their operation and certainty of producing cures, as the many recommendations and certificates before the public fully prove.

FITS CAUSED BY WORMS.

The extraordinary cure my wife has experienced by the use of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges ought to be made public for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in a similar manner; with this intention I now inform you she had been subject to severe convulsion fits upwards of twenty years. These fits were apparently brought on by trifling circumstances. A drink of cold water, or stumbling in walking has often occasioned a recurrence of a fit, and their frequency was such as to render her incapable of all business. Hamilton's worm lozenges becoming celebrated in my neighbourhood, were administered, and a quantity of small worms and matter were brought away, which had no doubt been the cause of her fits; she having had none since the lozenges were taken. Nearly two years have elapsed, and my wife continues free from fits, and has become very healthy. Wishing these circumstances may be serviceable in extending the knowledge of your excellent medicine.
I am, &c.
JOHN SHOTWELL.
Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, N. York.
Rahway, Aug. 27.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

FOR COUGH'S &c.

Asthmas, sore throats, and most disorders of the breast and lungs, is recommended

as an unparalleled remedy. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution, and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the whooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Selected Recommendations.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little or rather progressed, under the treatment of several physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, Esq. attorney general of the state of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir.—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing. On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night, on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings-in, &c.

Hahn's true and genuine German CORN-PLASTER; an infallible remedy for corns; speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving any pain. Hamilton's ESSENCE OF MUSTARD for the rheumatism, gout, palsy, swelling, numbness &c.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS; the only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS. For removing costiveness, bile, &c. and cleansing the stomach and bowels.

The above well known medicines continue to be faithfully prepared from the recipes of the late Richard Lee, by Hannah Lee, his widow, and are for sale wholesale, at

Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New York.

Where may be seen an extensive list of recommendations and cures, certified by some of the most respectable characters in the United States.

A liberal discount allowed to Druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Sold in Kentucky by appointment of the proprietor, at

Waldemar Mentelle's Store
LEXINGTON, AND AT
Dudley, Trigg & Dudley's Store,
IN FRANKFORT.

THE subscriber has for sale a Wagon and Team, and 4 work horses; also a Gig & horse cart, all of which will be sold low for ready payment.
W. BOWLIN.
Lexington, Dec. 17, 1810.

THE
MEMORIAL
OF THE
MECHANICS & MANUFACTURERS
OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
TO CONGRESS.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON,
AND COUNTY OF FAYETTE, AND
STATE OF KENTUCKY, RESPECTFULLY
SHEWETH:

That the present situation of the mechanics and manufacturers of the U. States is peculiarly interesting to the people generally, and well deserves the attention of congress. In all the acts and deliberations of your honorable body, it appears to your memorialists, that a predilection for the interests of commerce has always been discoverable; whilst little has been done in favor of the internal industry of the country. Your revenue system, it must be confessed, has afforded it some partial protection; but, that system appears to have been calculated only for the purposes of revenue; and, as powerfully as it might be made to encourage domestic manufactures; no act seems to have been adopted with that view.—On the contrary, commerce has met with your exclusive protection and support. To prove this, let us refer to the immense sums which have been expended in the fortification of the sea ports; to the establishment of a navy; to the expenditures occasioned by our intercourse with foreign nations; to the duties which have been laid on foreign tonnage; to the bounties which protect the fisheries; to the credits given to merchants at our custom houses; and in fine, to the many sacrifices which have been made to commerce. We do not however condemn that policy which gives bounties and protection to the merchant; nor, though local in its operation, to the support which is afforded to the fishermen. We feel upon those subjects as Americans should do. Remote as we are situated from the seats of commerce, we do not repine at those regulations which are made for its benefit; and are content when any species of enterprise and industry is encouraged by the government. For we know well, that the U. S. compose an extensive nation; that our citizens are scattered over an immense country, having various soils and climates, with as various pursuits adapted thereto; and that a government forming laws for this population, must consult the wants and necessities of each, and by attending to particulars, promote the general good of the whole. We complain only because the protection and encouragement of industry is not made universal, and extended to every pursuit which is known in our country. If it be just in a republic established for the common good, to give to any one pursuit, bounties, encouragement and protection, we hold it as an undeniable truth, that all other pursuits are equally entitled to them.

That the industry of the mechanics and manufacturers should likewise be protected, appears from other and powerful considerations.

The rapid accumulation of wealth which the U. S. have made since the wars of the French revolution, was occasioned by an *unnatural* extension of commerce, and an *unnatural* demand for the productions of our agriculture. The labor there withdrawn from agriculture, the ravages of contending armies, and the destruction of the commercial navy of continental Europe;—created a demand for our produce and gave such employment to our shipping and such encouragement to our merchants, as to occasion that rapid accumulation of wealth and those internal improvements, which have even astonished ourselves and been the wonder of the world. Upon the continuance of this state of things, we are not to depend.—An eternal war in Europe is not to be expected—the state is unnatural; and experience shews, that one party must give way when its resources are exhausted, or it is humbled by the victories of its enemy.—When this period arrives, what has heretofore been the life of our industry, will no longer animate it, and we shall be compelled to look to other resources, to preserve the wealth which we have acquired. But how can it be preserved if we do not change our system, and congress does not give another direction to the industry of the country? Where shall we find a market for the productions of our soil?—And where will our shipping find employment?

A brief view of the history of our commerce, we conceive will place this subject in a proper point of view.

Before our revolutionary war, our markets were in the dominions of Great Britain, and such of the colonies of European powers as we could obtain admittance into by smuggling. After the peace of '83 we lost the regular market of the former; and the latter being precarious in its nature, was of little moment. Such were the colonial and commercial systems of Europe as not to permit the introduction into their dominions, of articles which they could

produce themselves unless in seasons of scarcity: So that during the period of time which elapsed between the acknowledgment of our independence and the commencement of the French revolution, all of our citizens who depended upon foreign commerce, were often reduced to great distress. The importation of foreign commodities, drained us of our treasures; and our other commerce did not bring us back a corresponding proportion of the precious metals. Have we discovered that there exists in the breast of the rulers of Europe any disposition to abandon upon the return of peace their systems of commerce? Even during the wars, which have raged for a few years past, they have renewed their prohibitions whenever they could do without us. In times of peace, the powers of Europe can supply themselves and their colonies, with all the provisions which they may have occasion for. Their colonies can rival us in tobacco, and in all the raw materials which they want for manufactures. In their ports we are therefore to expect a permanent market for a small part of our productions only, and but an uncertain and temporary one for the bulk of them. Asia and Africa want nothing from us. We hazard nothing then, when we assert, that after the wars of Europe are over, foreign markets will not be found for our surplus produce, and that we shall be compelled to look at home for the reward of our labor. Another fact perhaps ought not to pass unnoticed: Our country is rapidly increasing in population—and its surplus produce for exportation must increase in an equal ratio. Not so the demand of foreign markets. All those circumstances, combine in the opinion of your memorialists, to shew the policy of directing the industry of our citizens into such channels as will not be affected by the edicts, regulations and wars of Europe; and to prepare in time for that change in business, which must take place (and to the general distress of the country) when a peace there will put an end to our carrying trade and destroy the markets for our produce.

A change like this in the direction of capital and labor (it moreover appears to your memorialists) will have a beneficial effect upon our foreign relations. If our most important market be at home, so large a proportion of our property will not be subjected to the depredations of the pirates of the ocean—and the people, less embarrassed by the interruptions of commerce, will more readily unite in measures calculated to vindicate the honor, & assert the rights of the nation. To prove this, let us appeal to facts—the most recent, and of course, the most convincing have happened within a few years. The edicts of France and England, which produced the embargo, occasioned also, the interruption of that commerce, upon which much labor depended for employment, the merchant for his profits and the farmer for the sale of his productions. Some capital was idle—many vessels were rotting in our ports—produce found no market, and the plough in some places was abandoned. Patriotism would prompt us to suffer for our country.—But the sailor cannot feed himself in port: the farmer dislikes to lose his crops—the merchant looks with impatience upon blasted prospects and ruined fortunes, and few will be content to live on patriotism, whilst their families are starving. Had our acting capital given life to domestic pursuits; had it given employment to labor; had our provisions been consumed, and our raw materials been fabricated, by domestic artisans—instead of the farmer being compelled to look abroad in search of a market for both—we should not have felt so much the pressure of the embargo, nor would our interest have warred with our patriotism. This is the course of human events; and history proves, that the rulers of nations have always been obliged to accommodate their differences with others, upon better or worse conditions, according as the contest bore heavy or not upon their own people. Were the citizens of the U. S. however, in the situation alluded to, how different would be the attitude which our government could assume? And how much less would foreign powers calculate upon exciting a clamour against it, by the interruption of our commerce, or the general stagnation of our business?

That the interest of the country coincides with the political and national considerations which we have enumerated in support of domestic manufactures, has been the opinion of the most enlightened statesmen of whom America can boast, and moreover appears from very obvious reasons.

Upon the quantum of its labor, is said to depend the wealth of a nation. But to create wealth, labor must be productive—and those pursuits which put most of it into action, seem best calculated to make it so. There is no pursuit, (agriculture excepted) which has an effect of this nature, equal to that of the mechanic and manufacturer. The manufacturer works up our raw materials, and consumes our provisions. What he earns, is kept at home, and is almost immediately circulated a-

gain by various channels through society. The merchant is by no means so useful a character—part of his gains are sent abroad, and paid away to foreigners. The mechanic and manufacturer, likewise contribute to make the country really independent by furnishing those supplies, which we should otherwise be dependent for, on foreign nations.—The nation which produces but a small part of what she can consume, or grows but few articles, we have already seen, must always be a dependent one. Her wants cannot be regularly supplied, and her business appears subjected to embarrassment. Say, that her pursuit is commerce: when that is interrupted, as for example, it has been for the last 16 years in Holland; and how soon will she become impoverished and distressed? Let her pursuit be exclusively agriculture; and the depression of markets (which has often been the case with respect to our provisions, tobacco and cotton) will paralyze the industry and enterprise of the nation. Whereas the multiplication and diversity of pursuits would give a country resources which others could not deprive her of, and the industry of one part of it would cherish, invigorate and support that of another. Nor can it be an unimportant consideration, that the increase of manufactures would tend to keep at home the precious metals, the principal and the most convenient as well as the most useful representative of wealth and labour.

Desirable, however, as it may be to encourage manufactures, it can be done effectually only by congress. The mechanic and the manufacturer in the U. S. has to contend with obstacles unknown to the foreigner. The British manufacturer, his great competitor, is protected by prejudice, by the course of business, by the low price of labour, and the skill of his workmen; but above all, by the strength of his capital, and the bounties and encouragement given to him by his government. And upon almost all heavy articles, as to which an American has the best opportunity of rivaling him, those bounties and encouragements are more than equal to the freight, charges and insurance upon the manufactured article. The American manufacturer is at present poor; he has buildings to erect, workmen to teach, and powerful prejudices to overcome: His limited capital often makes it necessary for him to force markets, whilst his opponent can wait for, or command one at pleasure. Indeed, it is to be feared, that the foreigner will purposefully seek opportunities to depress markets, in order to remove the American out of his way. Such have often been the effects of the jealousy of trade. Permit us whilst upon this subject to remind your honorable body of the celebrated contest between the British and Dutch with the imperial East India company; where the former by depressing the prices of commodities, succeeded in annihilating or ruining the latter, supported as it was by the weight and treasures of the emperor Joseph: a fate which may attend many establishments in America.

When we ask for adequate protections from Congress to our own manufactures, we are aware of jealousies which will be excited against us. Why, it will be asked, tax one portion of the people to benefit another? We answer for the benefit of the whole, and to equalize the imposts which are laid to support government. Imposts levied with this view, is but taking from one pocket what is abundantly repaid to the other. Whatever gives life to the domestic industry of the country, benefits every man in it. Whatever sums are paid to keep our resources at home is not lost. As in the human frame, it is like the veins returning blood to the heart, whereby the whole system may be replenished. Such are the lessons furnished by experience. How has Great Britain become the first commercial and manufacturing nation in the world? By her superior arts and industry? No—in these she is rivalled by her great competitor. By her system of restriction and protection. By those regulations which encourage her own commerce and manufactures, and by depressing those of foreign nations: What she can make and produce herself, she suffers no country to supply her with. By these means, she has made the industry of all nations her tributary, and by these means she has monopolized the commerce and manufactured for the world. But the effect of our own discriminating duties upon foreign tonnage, and that protecting system which has raised the fisheries of New England from insignificance, to be the first in the world, shew sufficiently the effects produced upon the industry of a nation by this system of restriction and protection.—Admitting, however, that a system like this, may operate as a tax upon the industry of one part of the country, at the expense of another, it cannot long be so.—When the domestic manufacturer shall have acquired experience, and his laborers are completely instructed in their business; and when by industry and success he shall have acquired capital sufficient to enable him to extend his business—the natural effect will be to reduce his prices to a very moderate profit; and

lower often, than what the same article could be afforded for from abroad.

But would not good policy dictate, that the United States should meet restriction by restriction, and contend in this way against all nations who wish to make our labor and industry tributary to them? Shall we not be blind to our own interest if we omit doing so? Repeatedly have our public characters declared that manufactures should be encouraged; and praised have those citizens often been, who have established them.—But they must have something more substantial to support them, than praise. If foreign governments can prevent them (as we have shewn they can, and probably will do) from being productive to the proprietors, experience will shew the manufacturer that his money has been expended in vain; and ill success will deter others from the same pursuit. This latter consideration, we hope will have its due weight with congress, especially when the circumstances are recollected, under which our most considerable manufactures were established.—The non-importation act, but particularly the embargo act, by interrupting the trade to Europe, created a demand for articles which could not be obtained from abroad, and to supply which, many workshops were erected. Out of one establishment arose another. If congress are disposed to encourage them, *now is the time*.—A moment so favorable to do so, may not occur for years; since many citizens are disposed to engage in them, if those which are erected prove successful.—Success crowns every step with popularity, and produces imitators and followers; whereas, misfortune has a contrary effect. Damped would this spirit be, if the expected settlement of our differences with foreign nations, were to occasion such an influx of foreign commodities as to undersell our manufacturers. Then those buildings, workshops and warehouses, upon which so much labor and money has been expended, would go waste, and their proprietors with the loss of purse, would have the additional mortification of being considered merely as projectors.

But should our disputes with foreign nations end in war—and at this moment, when new codes of maritime law are hourly proclaimed, and the peaceful pursuits of all neutral nations are interrupted by the great belligerent powers of Europe;—when old states are daily overturned, and new kingdoms are as often erected; we cannot calculate upon preserving peace for a moment:—would not a congressional act for the permanent support of the mechanics and manufacturers of the country much encourage those citizens who are disposed to devote their capital to those pursuits, & as much assist our government in the vigorous prosecution of war? You have made provision for the permanent support of a navy; and in any war in which you might engage, this must be used as a great means to annoy an enemy. Your navy, as well as the shipping of the United States, have heretofore depended upon foreigners for the supply of cordage and sail cloth. You must have clothing also for the navy and army, and depend upon the internal resources of the country for the supply of those articles. The people must likewise depend upon the home-market for the supply and sale of every thing.

The mechanic and manufacturer, with the protection which congress could promise, would work with spirit, confidently expecting a constant remuneration for their labor. Whether, however, this protection should be afforded by bounties, or by prohibitory, or protecting duties upon all articles which the country can produce, or in whole or in part by loans, as recommended by the present secretary of the treasury; the subscribers will not presume to point out. We will, however state, that as capital is much wanted by mechanics and manufacturers, a combination of those means, might be attended with salutary effects.

As citizens of the state of Kentucky, permit us to add a few considerations, arising out of the local situation of our country. Kentucky is rich in soil, but remotely situated from the seats of commerce. Her proximity to Indiana and Ohio, subjects her to continual drains of treasure for the purchase of United States' lands. Large sums of money are annually sent off for foreign productions; and the merchants of the U. States, who are the real collectors of the revenue, pay our duties to the treasury. Protected as we are by the strong arm of, and attached to, the union, with this arrangement we are satisfied. But when the fisheries of New England are not only protected by duties, but encouraged by bounties—when comparatively speaking no public monies are expended here, but all at Washington and on the sea board, for the support of government and the protection of a commerce, in which from our local and insular situation, we cannot participate—we think we have a rightful and just claim to some indemnification; and this can only be given to us by encouraging and protecting our internal industry.

Wherefore we pray that Congress

will take this subject into consideration and as in duty bound we shall ever pray, &c.

*. Printers friendly to the promotion of Domestic manufactures, will, it is presumed, insert the foregoing,

Mrs. WHITE'S
MILLINERY STORE.

The subscriber, having recently returned from the eastward, is now offering an extensive and elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

SELECTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS, CONSISTING OF

TORPEDO, Wardie, Woodland, Cottage and gunboat bonnets, Shepherds and Madison hats, Black Leghorn do, Chip and straw bonnets, with our usual assortment of satin, silk and muslin do, Fashionable velvet bonnets, Full dress caps and lace handkerchiefs, Fancy and black Ostridge feathers, Artificial flowers and neck laces, Gold and silver bands, Gold and silver spangles and foil, Parasols and umbrellas, Shincal silk and cotton trimmings, Silk and cotton cord, and jet buttons, Black and white cotton and thread laces, Thread tatten and lace lino trimmings, Lace gauze for caps and handkerchiefs, Lace lino for do, Coloured and white lino for scarfs, Elegant worked robes and soufil gauze, Black and white Italian crape, Worked handkerchiefs and seeded muslins, Elegant rose straw gimp & cork screw do, do, Elegant straw backs and crowns for bonnets, Shawls, cotton, cambric, calico, India muslin and batistas, Nett and lino sleeves, kid & cambric gloves, Men's leather do, and suspenders, Gold and silver watches, Silk and cotton velvet, coloured; and black satin and silk for bonnets, Plain and figured satin and lutestring ribbons plain and figured coloured velvet do, fine and coarse lapwice, common do, Counter, tenor treble and bass violin strings, Women's fine black worsted hose cotton do, Women's high heel spring and flat shoes, and shoe knots, Children's shoes, glass tumblers, whalebone for ladies corsets, cotton laces for do, Ladies dress quical, crape, mourning and common fans, Ladies riding whips, Ridelices, scarlet and green, Conversation, flitting & fortune telling cards, 300 boxes of white and coloured cotton balls, Cotton and thread boss and worsted cruels, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 70, flat hobbins and tapes Turkey red, White chapel and tambour needles, Steel bodkins, scissors and thimbles, Palmerine, Windsor & Philadelphia white soap, Frock paper and pound pins, Hair combs, frizing and reding do, Scented pomatum in sticks, Court plaster, tooth powder and brushes, Double distilled Bergamotte, lavender and honey, and the much admired milk of roses, Pungent salts, smelling bottles, paint boxes, camel hair and black lead pencils, Gold and silver paper, stamped do, gum arabic, alabaster dolls and a variety of toys, Children's leather hats, Peppermint drops sugar and burnt almonds, sugar plums, kisses rose cake and horehound candy, Imperial tea, green coffee, loaf sugar, English Durham mustard by lb. 1-4 or 2 oz, Nova Scotia red herrings, pepper, ginger, allspice, cinnamon, capers, allum, fig blue stretch, rosin, stone ware strings, country linen and thread, 7000 lb prime Tennessee cotton, Flower, kitchen, garden and grass seeds, Double rocket, nasturtions, do, columbine, wall flower, do, flowering balsam, sweet flowering pea, variegated and plain geraniums, China asters, purple Pussion stalk do, purple ten week tulip flowers, superfine carnation pink, do, English thorn haws Pyracantha or evergreen thorns solid cellery fine cauliflower, early York and sugar loaf cabbage, red cabbage and all the vegetables belonging to the kitchen garden, A perspective, with views in France, Spain, Germany, Italy, England and Ireland.

DANIEL WHITE.

Lexington, Minnet.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the late dwelling of John L. Grand, dec. about four miles from Lexington, near Curd's road, the real and personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a Farm of 50 acres, a small but good brick house nearly finished—out houses &c. About thirty acres cleared and under cultivation—a few Horses, Cattle, Hogs and sheep, and if not previously sold at private sale, the present year's crop—viz. Corn, Oats, Hay and Hemp—Terms of sale, half the purchase money for the farm in hand, the balance twelve months credit, with interest—the other property for any sum above five dollars, twelve months credit with interest—in either case approved bonds with security will be required.

A. LEGRAND & Executors,
JAMES CRAIG,
JANE LEGRAND, Ex'rs.

Dec. 13th, 1810.

SANDERS' COTTON FACTORY,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WANTED, twelve Apprentices to the Weaving business, boys from 12 to 18 years of age—terms of taking apprentices, will be to instruct them in the art of weaving generally—to learn them reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three—to provide them with comfortable boarding, lodging and decent clothing—to be bound until 21 years of age—when the term expires to give a good suit of clothes.

LEWIS SANDERS.

N. B. I wish to purchase 200 barrels of corn.
Lexington, D. cember 13, 1810. L. S.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby notified not to take an assignment on a note of hand given by me to Joseph Miller for the sum of 30 dollars, payable some time in May next, as I am determined not to pay the same, it having been fraudulently obtained.

ADAM LONG.

December 2nd, 1810.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 25.

Yesterday's mail arrived in the evening—no intelligence, either foreign or domestic, of consequence was received.

The portion of this paper occupied by a memorial of the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Lexington, will be found interesting to every reader—exclusive of the elegance and chasteness of the composition, the real merits of the subject is such as to command the attention of every American, not alienated from the true interests of his country—It is a subject which deeply concerns the nation, and to a truly respectable portion, it is all important.

That due respect will be paid it, we need no better pledge than the individual patriotism of the members who compose the representation from this state, as well as a most respectable majority of Congress.

The important documents which accompanied the Presidents message relative to Florida, (published in last Gazette) have very justly attracted particular attention; a more unanimous expression of approbation, we have scarcely ever witnessed on a subject of so great importance; all classes here applaud the steps taken by the executive; and manifest a decided firmness to support whatever measures may be deemed necessary, or may result from this new attitude of the general government, towards the attainment of so important an acquisition. To what degree the like sentiments will prevail in other quarters, we shall soon be informed.

The last Natchez papers inform us of the arrival of Gov. Claiborne at that place, and the movement of the United States' troops. Mention is made of a recent election in the Florida territory, and the meeting of the representatives. *Fulwar Skipwith*, has been invested with the office of Governor.—The Presidents proclamation, will put an end to those proceedings, and the Florida Yazoo men, will no doubt be dispersed.

In the Legislature of South Carolina, (now in session) an address to the President of the United States has been introduced expressing the sense of that state on our national affairs, recommending to him the adoption of the most energetic measures against the British government, should they refuse to repeal their obnoxious orders in council; and to take such steps as will probably compeller to respect us as a free and independent people. This address was brought forward by a Mr. Pinckney, and after being read was referred to a committee.

Gen. Benjamin Smith, has been elected governor of the state of North Carolina, by the Legislature thereof, for the ensuing year.

We have yet no positive account of the final result of the late election of members to the 12th Congress in the state of Massachusetts; it is however ascertained that 7 Federalists and 3 republicans are elected.

LEGISLATIVE.

Answer to the Governor's Message.

His Excellency Charles Scott

SIR—We have heard your communication, with that lively interest it is so well calculated to excite; its sentiments are worthy a chief magistrate, anxious for the prosperity of his country.

The objects to which you call our attention, are of the highest importance and concern to all. We owe our country and ourselves, too much, not to meet those objects with our best deliberations, and we trust those deliberations will produce measures, calculated to remedy, at least some of the evils you mention.

To increase our resources, which will consequently increase and secure public credit and confidence—to cherish public spirit—independence at home, and respectability abroad—the best guarantees of public good, must surely meet the approbation of all good men.

But while we are endeavouring to cure evils, more or less incident to all human institutions, we cannot but feel much pleasure at the unequalled prosperity of our country, nor should we be unmindful of the gratitude due a benign providence, for the many blessings we enjoy.

We cannot close this address, without concurring with you in opinion, that as we have but little to hope from the justice of the two great belligerent powers, Great Britain and France, we should prepare ourselves to have as little to fear from their anger.

Not can we but deprecate the policy of those nations towards the United States, as unjust and unwise; unjust, because in violation of all law and all right, unwise because it is calculated to wear America from them forever.

We are sorry for that indisposition which has prevented your personal attendance, and anxiously hope for your speedy recovery.

EXTRACT—From a correspondent at Frankfurt.

Mr. South moved for leave in the house of Representatives to bring in the bill for a convention, but was rejected—yeas 30—nays 36. Thus you find the babes have disappointed the state foster father, who doted so much on this measure with others.

The bill repealing the mode of taking in taxable property has been reported to the house, and it is believed will pass. The house was informed by a member that clerks were speculating upon the treasury, with certificates for services in making out the lists of taxable property. It was said that a claim of the clerk of Montgomery, amounting to 161 dollars, was about to be presented for payment for those services. To shew the fraud,

it will only be necessary to mention the amount offered by the clerk of Lincoln, (which county is nearly as populous) viz. 25. doll. 9 cents. The house proceeded immediately (dispensing with the rules) to pass a law to suspend issuing warrants in favour of any clerk for like services—but whilst they were squabbling about its constitutionality, the clerk got his money and cleared out.

A bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the law respecting cut money, has passed both houses.

There is a great variety of business before both houses and it cannot be ascertained at what time an adjournment will take place. A resolution has been laid on the table fixing the time the first Saturday in January—but is not expected to pass. The election of a senator will take place the 8th of January.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bullock providing for the punishment of slaves in rebellion and infraction.

Three of the convicts escaped from the penitentiary, on the night of the 18th inst. viz. Newberry Man, John Morris and James Hanson.

A reward of one hundred dollars each, is offered by the Governor, and one hundred dollars in addition, for the whole, by the keeper.

ABSTRACT of Produce exported from the port of *Fredericksburg* and *Palmouth*, commencing the 1st & ending the 30th day of November, 1810.

Bushels Wheat	60 800
Barrels Flour	10,661
Hhds. Tobacco	223
Bushels Bran	5,100
Tierces Flaxseed	127

DIED at Richmond Va. the 30th Nov. Majr. JOSEPH SCOTT, marshall of the Virginia district; a revolutionary hero, and a man of sterling worth.

The 25th of November, the anniversary day of the evacuation of New York by the British troops (being Sunday) was splendidly celebrated in that city, the day after. Those times should be remembered.

By an arrival from Porto Rico at Philadelphia, we learn that some months ago troops were sent from that island to the Caraccas to quell what they term an insurrection—they were all massacred, the inhabitants of Caraccas having determined to support their independence. A vessel had arrived at St. John's with several families who were attached to the monarchy and who had fled from New Barcelona for safety.

We are informed that the people of Cuba are prepared to adopt a system of government suitable to their condition, on receiving the news of the total subjugation of Spain; and that the necessary papers are drawn up for that purpose.

Wbig.

A London newspaper after noticing the detention of Lucien Bonaparte at Malta, says—"He transmitted his fortune to the U. States, where a superb mansion or hotel is building for him, and now newly finished in the city of Washington, upon the plan of the celebrated *Pitt* palace at Florence." After this will the English papers talk of American news?—*Aurora*.

Late and interesting from South America.

The latest intelligence from the river Plata, received at Rio Janeiro was down to the 11th September, brought by the British schooner *Misletoe*.

The Junta of the province of Paraguay pursued a bold and vigorous policy, untempered by lenity. LINIERS and two of his principal adherents were condemned and executed on the 21st of August: they were accused of designs subversive of peace, and treasonable. Liniers was extremely popular, and the junta he too much reason to apprehend that the discontented would seize any opportunity which might offer of rallying under his command, and opposing under his direction the patriotic views of the new government.

One of the first steps of this government had been the organization of a small army, said to amount to about 4000 men, and which they immediately marched into the interior of the province: The city of Cordova, (large & populous) which had at first declared against the Junta, surrendered without opposition—the inhabitants waiting only for the favourable opportunity of evincing their patriotism and love of freedom. Liniers & his adherents had made this their stronghold but were obliged to abandon it with precipitation—they were pursued by a party of cavalry, seized and carried to Buenos Ayres. From Cordova this army pursued its march westward, and by the latest accounts, it had been as yet completely successful in effecting the views of the government, causing its authority to be acknowledged, seizing and dispersing its opponents.

The provinces of Peru and Chili, it was said, had declared themselves independent. On the other hand, the government of Montevideo, and the people on the northern banks of the river Plata, opposed the Junta of Buenos Ayres and its measures, declaring them to be in rebellion to the legal authorities of Spain. They had gone so far as to send their whole naval force to blockade Buenos Ayres.

This armament, consisting of 1 frigate and 6 or 7 smaller vessels, arrived in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres on the 31 of September—they had notes yet proceeded to hostilities, but declared their design of blockading the port, for which purpose they had solicited the aid and concurrence of capt. Elliot, commanding a small British frigate (the *Porcupine*) who declined giving a positive answer, wishing no doubt to receive instructions from higher authority.

The *Misletoe* was remanded at Buenos Ayres, with dispatches, and sailed on the 31 October. Admiral de Coreay, with the *Foudroyant*, of 74 guns, was to sail with the same destination on the 4th.—The design of the British admiral (gained from the best authorities) was to preserve neutrality, to avert if possible, the calamities of civil war, but especially to support the British commercial flag, and to ensure for it free egress and ingress into those ports, whose government was willing to admit them.—This last view would prevent the blockade of any port by either party.

The designs of the Brazilian government were perfectly secret; some movements of troops to the southern frontier had been made, but whatever be their views, they must submit to the guidance of the British cabinet, and on the measures of the British government depends whether or not, South America is to obtain a free government, without an arduous and sanguinary struggle.

Philadelphia Gazette.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 3, 1810.
WEST-FLORIDA.

A gentleman from Pensacola and Mobile, direct, informs that both those posts were in an excellent state of defence, and well filled with troops—that governor Folch was at Mobile, where he was expecting a reinforcement from Havana when he intended advancing for Baton Rouge—that colonel Kemper, in the service of the convention, was on the Alabama river, with 300 men, where he will probably remain until he receives a reinforcement; the standard of independence had been reared by major Kennedy, in the vicinity of Mobile, where the cause has many friends.

We learn from St. Francisville, that the legislature assembled there last week under the new constitution, and elected EULWA SKIPWITH, Esq. governor—and that in consequence of despatches from colonel Kemper, a detachment of 1,500 men (with a suitable train of artillery) under the command of colonel Kirkland, marched from St. Francisville for Pensacola, on the 14th ultimo.

By a gentleman from New-Orleans, which place he left on Monday last, we learn that whilst he was at Baton Rouge, the squadron of gun boats which sailed a short time since from this place, passed and exchanged a salute with the fort. Great military preparations were going on in Florida, from which our informant supposed some interprise of consequence was in contemplation.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

His excellency governor Claiborne, and major G. C. Russell, arrived at the cantonment Washington, from the seat of government, on Friday last, and yesterday an order was issued for the embarkation and movement of the army. A strong detachment under col. Covington, will sail this day, and the remainder, under col. Pike, will follow, with the least possible delay. It is understood that the army will be joined by general Hampton on the river, who is hourly expected by way of New-Orleans, and from whom they are to receive further orders, and probably a development of the object of the expedition. It is further said that governor Claiborne has ordered out the whole body of the militia of the Orleans territory, and we presume the detachment governor Holmes holds in readiness from this territory, will receive marching orders.

What is the object of this military movement? is the question asked by every citizen. Its destination is doubtless Florida. But is it to suppress the republican efforts of the people or to save the effusion of blood, which must inevitably flow from the advancing of Folch from Pensacola? None but a half idiot can suppose that government will make war on the people of Florida, who are our brethren—the genius of the government—the feelings of the nation—justice and humanity all forbid. The natural conclusion then is, that the army is to occupy the disputed territory; all that part of Florida west of Perdido. Would it not be prudent to direct that both Floridas be taken possession of? This is an important question—one perhaps of peace and war—Congress is in session—let them decide.

FLUSHING, SEPT. 18.

The Commission charged with the distribution of the indemnities that his Majesty has been pleased to grant to the inhabitants who have suffered by the invasion of the Scheldt, have terminated their labors. M. De Viesville des Essarts, Auditor and Counsellor of State, who was appointed President, is about to quit Flushing for Paris, to lay the report before his Excellency the minister of the Interior.

PARIS, SEPT. 27.

Yesterday their Imperial Majesties took their departure from Paris for Fontainebleau.

The Imperial Guard has given an entertainment to the Portuguese Legion. The Portuguese exhibit the utmost enthusiasm at the idea of going to Portugal to fight against the English, to undeceive their countrymen, and to induce them to pay their tribute of admiration to the emperor, whom the Portuguese Legion has followed in the field of battle, where they partook of the glory of the French armies.

This legion is composed of the choice men of the army of Portugal, and the officers belonging to it, for the greater part, are of the most considerable families of the country. The return of this Legion to Portugal will be the best answer to the atrocious libels and unfounded calumnies of the English, who have not failed to represent to their countrymen that the whole of this Legion has been either poisoned or assassinated.

From the London *Alfred* of Oct. 8.

It is asserted, that the retreat of lord Wellington from Genoa to Coimbra, was preceded by that of almost the en-

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS A. SKILLMAN

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH IN LEXINGTON, KENT.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

THE diffusion of political information is an object of the first magnitude in a free government. Next to the promotion of virtue, it is ardently and perseveringly to be sought after and cultivated. An ignorant, no less than a vicious people cannot long be free. To preserve, unimpaired, our liberties—to perpetuate our republican institutions, it is indispensable that the torch of truth should enlighten us, as well as that virtue should mould our hearts. It is on this principle that a FREE PRESS becomes so very important to a FREE PEOPLE. In vain does ambition meditate the subjection of the people, or tyranny decree for them the chains of servitude, where truth flashes abroad its sacred illuminations, and where men yield themselves to its superior influence and direction. To effect this design shall be a prime concern in the publication of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN. An open and unreserved communication of every species of political intelligence deemed important to the people shall be a ruling principle in conducting this paper. The public are entitled to a full statement of national affairs, the operation of government, and the political standing of the country; and it becomes the imperative duty of a newspaper editor to give it. This, I hope, shall be faithfully done. But, in performing our editorial functions, it shall ever be our care to let moderation and a calm dispassionate manner characterize our whole conduct. To conciliate, not to irritate—to enlighten, not to mislead, shall be the character of this paper. When the Press is otherwise employed it becomes the instrument of extensive injury to society—its end is subverted—the impression of its dignity is lost—it is the curse of human kind. Though this journal will be principally devoted to politics, still our columns shall be open for the insertion of every species of useful intelligence, and for temperate discussions on every important subject.

It will be asked, and the public have a right to ask, "what are your politics?" After relating an anecdote I will answer the enquiry. At a time when it became fashionable with a certain class of citizens to slander and vilify the renowned WASHINGTON, the late Patrick Henry, being asked for his opinion of this great man, expressed himself thus:—"He is the greatest as well as the best of men. When he dies a well-executed historical monument should be erected over his tomb. And to this consecrated spot," added he, with a glow of generous enthusiasm, "the American youth should repair to learn virtue and patriotism."

To such a monument we have not, indeed, access; but history has reared a lasting monument to his fame, and to that we can resort for so laudable a purpose. I am fearful then to answer, that, as a young man, I have formed my politics on the WASHINGTON model; and, as an editor, I mean to devote my paper to the inculcation of those wholesome principles, those sound practical doctrines which once animated the policy, and which now adorn the writings and hallow the history of that eminent statesman. In following a man who made a thousand sacrifices to serve his country, who embarked his all in her cause, and who, by a dignified retreat from the carcasses of a defeated army at the close of the war, showed the world that the love of country, not a wish for personal aggrandizement, was the sublime motive which governed his actions, I shall, I flatter myself, act more correctly, as well as more safely, than I should by pursuing the principles and theories of political experimenters and visionary philosophers. And I do not hesitate to declare it to be my opinion, that if our country is slated to ruin, its overthrow will ultimately be effected by exchanging the salutary maxims and solid doctrines of the WASHINGTON SCHOOL, for the crude notions and novel opinions of mere theorists in politics. Whenever a nation ceases to be governed in her policy by such principles, and urges her precious bark on the dangerous tide of experiment and conjectural essay, the destruction of her liberty cannot be remote. Of this, alas! we have done but too much already, and at this moment we bear the scars of our folly thick upon us—it is high time we should return to those happy principles, those tried measures which once raised us to a proud and envied pre-eminence in the scale of nations.

CONDITIOS.

1. THE AMERICAN STATESMAN will be published on a large super-royal sheet, and printed with a handsome type.

2. The price will be two dollars & fifty cents, payable in advance; or, three dollars, payable at the expiration of the year.

3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

Provided a sufficient number of subscribers are received to pay the expenses of publication, the work will be commenced the first of July next.

Printers in the western country who are willing to encourage a paper conducted on the principles above expressed, will confer a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

Lexington, December 20, 1810.

DAVID BULLOCK, &c.

Taken up by Jesse Baxter, In the county of Clarke, near Holder's boat yard, one dark brown or bay mare, judged to be 8 or 9 years old, no brand perceptible, nearly 15 hands high, has a large scar about the middle of the off fore-legs, appraised to \$7 50.

DAVID BULLOCK, &c.

23d October, 1810.

For Sale.

ONE hundred acres of first rate land in Fayette county, six miles south east of Lexington, lying on the Tates creek road lead up to Madison county; 40 odd acres of which is improved, the balance well timbered, a peach orchard, never failing spring and well situated for a distillery, a pretty good dwelling and other necessary out houses. The title will be made good to the purchaser, for further particulars, enquire of R. R. Hall, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

ALEXANDER HALL.

LOST.

On the road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville on Sunday last, a light colored pair of Saddle Bags, containing an Orleans cord belt. Any person that may find and deliver the said property to me in Lexington, or Richard Blanton Nicholasville, shall be amply satisfied for their trouble.

FIELDING GOSNEY.

Lexington, 24th Dec. 1810.

THEATRE.

Last night, until the Company's return from Frankfurt.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, 1810, will be presented, a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION,
OR, THE BIRTH DAY.

Between the Play and Farce,

A fancy dance (from the overture of Lodevski) by Mr. CIPRIANI, ballet master from Boston.

Recitation on Jealousy - - - Mrs. Turner
Comic Song, "Tom our Pussy" Mr. Williams

To which will be added a favourite farce called

THE WEATHERCOCK.

Or, LOVE ALONE CAN FIX HIM.
Varielle (with the Masquerade, Song and Dance) - - - Mrs. Turner

* * Tickets 75 cents, for sale at the Gazette office, and at the Theatre. Doors opened at half past 6 o'clock.

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber intends opening an Auction and Commission Store,

In Lexington, a few doors above the Lexington Insurance Company's Bank, where he will transact any business which may be committed to his care.

He hopes should any person think proper to trust him with their concerns, that the punctuality and correctness which will be manifested, will ensure him a continuance of their favors.

NATHANIEL S. PORTER.

N. B. Sales will be attended at request in town or country. There will be a public auction twice a week (on market days) and on every court day.

Tobacco, Hog's Lard, Whiskey & Bees-Wax.

A quantity of the above articles wanted at the store of the subscriber immediately.

A. LE GRAND.

Lexington, Dec. 24th, 1810.

Jessamine County, &c.

Taken up by Jasper Griffin,

Living near the Hickman road, two miles from the mouth of Hickman, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, some large middle spots, shod before; a small star and snip, bob tail some white on his feet. Appraised to 50 dollars this 3d day of Nov. 1810.

W. N. POTTS.

Thomas Ricketts posts a Bay

Mare 8 or nine years old branded with W on the near shoulder, the off hind foot white, a small star in her forehead and snip on her nose, about 13 1/2 hands high, has been lately shod before, appraised to \$25, some saddle spots.

MORGAN BROWN.

October 2d, 1810. Jessamine

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age, but looks something older—he limps a little when he walks—one of his knees is much larger than the other—bow legged—long visage, raven nose, and very long under jaw; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws, opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, & took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for securing him in jail, and reasonable expences if brought home to me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Hawkins, in Lexington—It is supposed he will go to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.

Negroes to Hire

ON the first day of January, on the public square, in the town of Lexington, the negroes belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Breckenridge, will be hired for the ensuing year. Those who hired the present year, it is hoped, will be attentive in returning them clothed, agreeable to their obligations.

The Administrators.

Dec. 20, 1810.

A SCHOOL.

SILAS ROBBINS,

AT the request of some gentlemen, proposes opening a SCHOOL, four doors below Mr. George Beck's, on Water-street, on the following terms, viz. for tuition in Reading; Writing and Arithmetic, \$3 50 per quarter—for English Grammar, \$5—for Book Keeping \$6—for the languages, Greek & Latin, \$8 50—for Trigonometry, Surveying, Natural and Moral Philosophy, \$9—with one third of the above prices in advance.—Only a moderate number of Scholars will be taken. The School to commence on the 23d day of January, 1811.—This is to notify the public of his design and to solicit their patronage.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1810.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STANTZAS
IMITATED FROM THE PERSIAN ODES OF HAFIZ.
The light wing'd hours again advance,
And May peeps through the broad expanse,
Full high the goblet, seize the glass—
Sifted the gay moments as they pass,
Lowney'd by nymphs of love and pleasure
Sing of "Joy's extatic measure,"
—Melody enchant mine ear!
Beauty's daughter quick appear!
Come and charm my wand'ring eyes,
Take me, with a sweet surprise,
Fill the bowl and let it flow;
Four drops on human woe.
Go, my soul, thy time employ,
Treasure up a fund of joy;
Needless sorrow cast away—
See where breaks a brighter day!
Suck the wretched—seek the poor—
Clothe the needy from thy store—
Banish every worldly care
That riches and ambition share.
Truth with virtue still bestows
Day's enjoyment—Night's repose.

The following paragraphs are from the Boston Anthology, a periodical publication second to none in the United States. This article, though a humorous burlesque, contains matter for much serious contemplation. The system of air-casting, which has prevailed in our country, as well in government as in the arts, has been of no advantage to the character of the nation. N. T. Ec. Star.

"Inventions.—Any person who invents the very extensive list of patents taken yearly from the office of our secretary of State, will be prompted to believe that inanimate matter has acquired the power of voluntary motion, and that wheels and screws are driving into disuse their old coadjutors, bones and muscles. The ingenuity of our countrymen has so fairly domesticated the mechanical powers, and the laws of chemistry, that any man may have his cheese roasted, his apples pared, his coffee ground, his pudding boiled, and his beef roasted, all by dint, not of hard labor, but of contrivance. Nothing in the mechanical way need be despised of, when we hear of machines for cultivating corn and beans, for setting horses' ears, for writing with two pens, and for raising water by a perpetual motion! In the common progress of improvement, we may anticipate for our readers in 1820, the following

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.
Mr. Strapper, of New-York, has completed his portable shaving apparatus, consisting of six pair of razors, with a grindstone for putting them in order, a score of brushes, and a perpetual fountain of lather; the whole comprised in the compass of a nutshell, and so regulated by internal clock work, as to attach itself to any gentleman's face, and shave him without his knowing it.

A distillery has been erected in the State of Vermont, for the purpose of extracting ardent spirits from brickbats and old blue stockings. Report speaks highly of the quality of the liquor obtained from these economical materials.

The fleets of Wallington were lighted for the first time, last week with glow worms and fire bugs. Five hundred of these insects being confined in every lamp, emitted so brilliant a light during the whole night, that the people in their houses did not know when the sun rose. The breed of glow worms is now found to be much improved by admixture with the humble bee or apis terrestris. Experiments with the photometer, shew that those which are five eights blooded emit in the space of an hour three rays and a half more than the full blooded.

The following anecdote is extracted from a very interesting account of the late insurrection in the Tyrol, by major Muller, one of the deputies from that country to our government: "Among the prisoners who were taken at Wegscheid, was the son of the commander Speckbacher, only 12 years of age, who, when ordered to retreat would not comply till he had shot the Bavarian general, who was riding along the front of his army. The youth and bravery of this boy having attracted the notice and admiration of the enemy's officers, he was presented to the king of Bavaria, who asked him, "will you shoot any more Bavarians?" The youth, with all the bluntness & intrepidity which characterize his country, not only replied in the affirmative, but added, "and you too, if you come to the Tyrol."

The island of Nantucket is said to contain 87 males—76 widows, and 45 single women over 70 years of age—379 widows—71 widowers—474 fatherless children under 21 years of age.

The New-Jersey Journal informs of the marriage at Connecticut Farms, on the 8th inst. of Mr. Joseph B. Davis to Miss Brant; and that the bride-groom the next day hung himself! Mr. Davis is represented as of respectable family and character, but subject to melancholy, which occasionally produced insanity, in a paroxysm of which he is supposed to have committed the rash act.

Christian liberality.—In a late paper an account was given of the meeting of the Baptist association in Richmond, and of the friendly treatment they met with from the Methodist society, who not only opened the doors of their houses of worship to them, but attended and assisted in their devotions, and exercises. The Virginia Argus records another instance of brotherly love and christian fellowship, which deserves to be remembered and imitated. The Presbyterian society having no house of their own in Richmond, were accommodated by the Episcopalians with one of theirs for the purpose of celebrating the Lord's supper—which was administered to more than 200 communicants—surrounding the same table—Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians, all uniting harmoniously together. This,

indeed, looks like the commencement of a millennial state.

MOHAMMEDAN FORBEARANCE.
WITH whatever contempt a Christian may regard the faith of Mohammed, certain it is, that the strictness with which the observance of religious ceremonies is enforced, the alacrity with which the performance of moral duties is dilated, and the reverence paid to the Koran by most of his followers, might be usefully imitated by the professors of purer doctrines. A singular instance of forbearance, arising from the powerful influence of religious principles, is recorded in the history of the Caliphs. A slave one day during a repast, was so unfortunate as to let fall a dish which he was handing to the Caliph Hassan, who was severely scalded by the accident. The trembling wretch instantly fell on his knees, and quoting the Koran, exclaimed: Paradise is promised to those who refrain their anger. "I am not angry with thee," replied the Caliph, with a meekness as exemplary as it was rare. "And for those who forgive offences," continued the slave. "I forgive thee this," answered the Caliph. "But above all, for those who return good for evil," adds the slave. "I set thee at liberty," rejoined the Caliph, "and give thee ten dinars."

Another Mammoth Cheese.—There is now on board a North River sloop at exchange slip in New York, a Cheese made by the same people who presented the Mammoth Cheese to Mr. Jefferson. This Cheese weighs 1522 pounds, is five feet and a half in diameter, and 15 inches thick.

MAYOR'S COURT.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.
Commonwealth vs. Indictment for Bigamy.
Francis James.

The indictment charged the defendant with having on the 23d of Oct. 1801, married one Ann Johnson, and in Sept. 1810, while his said Ann was in full life, married one Sarah Rollins. It appeared in evidence that the defendant had in the year 1793 married one Hester Boys, who was alive on the 3d Oct. 1801, when he was married to Ann Johnson, but died soon afterwards, and before he was married to Sarah Rollins.

Mr. Rois as counsel for the defendant, contended, that as his first wife was living at the time he married the second, the second marriage was void, *ab initio*, and therefore the defendant was a single man after the death of his first wife, he married Sarah Rollins, and of course his marriage with her was a lawful one. The Recorder laid down the same doctrine in his charge to the jury, and told them if they believed the evidence, they ought to acquit the defendant. He said if the defendant had been indicted for bigamy in marrying Ann Johnson instead of Sarah Rollins, he might have been convicted, as it appeared, that at the time he married Ann Johnson he had a lawful wife, living, but that was not the charge in the indictment.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A FAMILY OF FANATICS.

There is a family of the followers of Johanna Southcote settled at Teddington, Middlesex. It consists of a man, his wife and two daughters. They are every day, nay hour, making proselytes of the ignorant and unwary. The father who is far advanced in life, sits in an old arm chair, gravely dressed, and is introduced to their followers as *God Almighty*, who, on being properly applied to, forgives the sins of his supplicants. The daughters are called Martha and Mary; they are unencumbered with clothing, except a white sheet, which they wrap carelessly about them. Martha sometimes lies a whole day surrounded by the sheet, whilst the spirits, as she says, do not like to be disturbed by her own. She frequently pretends that she has been in a trance for several days, and gives the most extraordinary accounts of what she sees and hears during these periods. About a fortnight since, an amazing concourse assembled, by due notice being given that our Saviour had appeared to Martha, and desired her to inform her mother that she was not long to sojourn here; and as preparation, she was to make the largest currant pie the oven would hold, and on the Sunday following to sell it at a price, to those who could afford to pay for it, and to those who could not, she might give it gratis. Every part of the house and garden was filled with visitors, and happy were those, who, for either love or money, could obtain a piece of this holy pie. London pap.

A person might suppose from reading so much about well-bred borses that good mainers were only to be acquired in a stable. 16.

I WILL SELL
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND, viz.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.
5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.
1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES.
Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

Rope Makers Wanted,
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE
A NUMBER OF
BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS,
For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk. Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within the ensuing month.
GEO. TROTTER, Jr.
Lexington, Oct. 23d, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,
INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavors to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & toirise mounted SPECTACLES.
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.
The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.
Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

JAMES FISHBACK,
OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

LEXINGTON
Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

THE friends of domestic manufactures, and the friends of the subscribers are informed, that there are now arrived at the factory, blocks of the most elegant patterns for carpets, which were procured by Mr. Levett, at a great expense in Philadelphia. The subscribers have been at a very great expense, in fitting up the factory, to be enabled to supply the inhabitants of this state, with so elegant and useful an article, under the prices at which it is manufactured in Philadelphia (notwithstanding the advanced price they pay for colors).

The carpets which have been manufactured are allowed to be of a superior quality to any that have been imported—the subscribers therefore request the encouragement of the enlightened inhabitants of Kentucky to establish a manufactory which promotes the interest of the hemp grower, spinner, weaver and the domestic comforts of its inhabitants.

Prepared waggon covers—water proof; Dutch Wax-Cloths, for side boards and table covers—carpets, &c. papering and painting in all its branches by the subscribers.
LEVETT & SMITH.
N. B. Those who wish to have carpets, are requested to make immediate application, and those who wish to furnish their own cloth, may see a specimen at the factory, how it should be woven.

An apprentice of 16 years of age, wanted at the factory
Dec. 10, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT
HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.
All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash.
13th August, 1810.—tf

William Webb, M. D.
WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and its vicinity.
Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810.

The Subscriber
INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and the public in general, that he has established a BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Frazer, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches—he hopes from his long experience and knowledge in the business to be able to give general satisfaction, particularly on ladies' Jeffersons.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.
Dec. 11, 1810.

A CARD.

THE person who took (I suppose through mistake) last Saturday morning, the 8th inst. a bolt of
Green Bocking Dazze,
Laying at the door of my store, is requested to return it, and nothing more will be said about it—but if the property is not soon restored, the person may rest assured his name will be published, and prosecution will follow of course.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT.
Lexington, Dec. 10, 1810

FOR SALE,
Or to Rent for a term of years,
THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN, situated adjoining the public square, in the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the property of General Gabriel Evans; the situation healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well calculated for a tavern and store, and the state road leading from Paris to the eastern states, passing immediately by the door, and considerably travelled. The payments, either rents or purchase money, shall be low and easy, and made to suit the purchaser. The store room may be rented with or without the tavern. There is sufficient ground for garden and clover lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.

N. FOSTER.
October 25, 1810.

MASONIC.

THE brethren of Lexington Lodge No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at Mason's Hall on Thursday the 27th instant, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. All transient brethren are respectfully solicited to give their attendance.
By order of the
W. DAN'L BRADFORD, M.
JOHN T. EVANS, Sec'y.
Lexington, Dec. 17, 1810.



celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. All transient brethren are respectfully solicited to give their attendance.
By order of the
W. DAN'L BRADFORD, M.
JOHN T. EVANS, Sec'y.
Lexington, Dec. 17, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Chs. Mason, dec'd., are requested to come forward and take in their bonds immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced.
JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'or.
POLLY MASON, Ex'trix.
Dec. 10, 1810.

TO BE HIRED.

AT John Higbee's farm, on South Elkhorn, on the first day of January next, to the highest bidder,
a number of Negroes.

Among which are men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Chs. Mason, deceased.

JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'or.
POLLY MASON, Ex'trix.
Dec. 6, 1810

N. B. An elegant gelding will be sold at public auction, at the same time.

Regimental court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS of the 42d regiment who have been fined for non-attendance at the musters in 1810, are notified that the time of appeal will expire on the 1st of February next: those who wish to file their appeals, will avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so by that time—and if properly qualified to and left with Dr. John Todd, at my place of residence, during my absence, will be received.

DAVID TODD.
Judge advocate 42d Reg't.
Dec. 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky, are hereby notified, that an election for six directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the said Bank, in Frankfort, on the first Monday in January next.

By order of the President and Directors,
W. S. WALLER, Cashier.
Dec. 6, 1810.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the court house in Lexington on the first Saturday in January next, to commence at 10 A. M. for the election of seven trustees for the said town, for the ensuing year.

AND W. M. CALLA, Chm. B. T. L.
Attest, P. RILEY, Clk. B. T. L.

To be rented.

THE ENSUING YEAR.
A FARM within 2 miles of Lexington—about 120 acres cleared land, excellent orchards—a commodious brick house and other convenient buildings.—For terms apply to
R. H. M'NAIR,
Opposite the court-house.
Lexington, Dec. 10, 1810.

A stock of horses, hogs and cattle, accustomed to the farm, may be purchased on good terms.— 3t

Taken up by John Dyke,
Clarke county, near Boonsborough, one Bay mare, some white in her head, some small white on her back and neck, about 14 1/2 hands high, supposed to be four years old last spring, valued at \$40.
NICH. GEORGE.
October 16th, 1810.

To Druggists

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred 200 lb. refined borax
100 lb. ragacanth 300 do. Spanish indigo
2000 do. pearl ashes 200 do. cochineal
2000 do. quicksilver 500 do. aquafortis
5000 do. English oil 500 doz. syringes
vitrol 200 lb. grains paradise
1000 lb. flor. sulphur 200 do. Turkey opium
2000 do. white lead 100 do. gum juniper
3000 do. red sanders 300 do. promgranate
3500 do. cream tartar 100 do. ether vitriol
2000 do. gum copal 100 do. black lead
5000 do. yellow bark 500 do. Aleppo galls
1000 do. Senna 500 do. gum arabic
1000 doz. ink powder 700 do. gum arabic
500 lb. fresh rhubarb 300 do. crud sal am-
300 do. best Spanish 1000 do. moniac
Annatto 200 lb. sugar of lead
100 lb. Spanish saffron 300 do. cowage
300 do. Simarouba 200 do. guaiacum
bark 400 fine sponges
300 lb. fine arrow root 2000 lb. refined cam-
300 do. gum shellac 1000 lb. phor
100 do. red bark 300 lb. Assafetida
500 do. arsenic 1000 lb. Verdgrease
100 packs good leaf 500 bottles Castor oil
200 doz. tooth brush- 500 Gallons Spirits
es Turpentine
200 doz. smelling but- 1000 mortars and pes-
tles tles
100 doz. cologne wa- 100 lb. Oil of aniseed
ter Hair powder
50 bbls. Glauber salts 1000 bottles
100 doz. spring lan- 1000 graduated measures
cets Patent medicines
500 lb. snake root

With a large and general assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MED-
CINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS,
and every other article belonging to the Drug
& Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit
Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale
dealers—the subscriber has also made arrange-
ments with manufacturers of WINDSOR
SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,
Wholesale Druggist,
No. 85, market Street, between
2d & 3d Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r. 25. 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I gave some time past, my bond to David Scott, of Clarke county, for the sum of two hundred dollars—for property which I am informed said Scott was not fully entitled to—therefore all persons are cautioned against trading for said bond, as I intend not to pay for the same, until compelled by law, or until said Scott establishes his right.

NEAL MCANN.
Dec. 10, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Clark, dec'd., either by bond or book account, that does not come forward on or before the 1st day of February and pay off their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without discrimination—it is hoped, no person will fail to avail themselves of this notice. Given under our hands, December 15th, 1810.

JOHN CLARK, } Ex'ors.
E CLARK, }
Wm. ELLIS, }
3t
December 18, 1810.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & Co.

BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, mitternt and intermitten fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian. Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of all worms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store keepers fell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son
SOLD BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.
LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE IN CASH,

Will be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house servant, (to reside in this place.) He must be acquainted with the business, and come well recommended; apply to the printer.
Lexington, 20th Oct. 1810.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Mrs. Eleanor Hearn, five or six weeks ago, a mulatto man called

Peter Craig.

HE was purchased of Elijah W. Craig of this town, who got him of some person residing at Point Pleasant, in Virginia. It is probable he may design visiting that place again, having passed some part of his time there, during a former absence. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and tolerably well made, but has a most villainous countenance. At the first glance, he might be taken for a white man, though, when in a state of intoxication, he tries to pass for an Indian: when in that situation he is extremely communicative, and will answer any question that is put to him, if he is treated with gentleness. He is a very worthless fellow, and is always drunk when he can get whiskey.

The above reward will be given, (if he is apprehended out of the state) on his delivery to the executors of Thos. Hunt, dec'd. in Lexington, or half that sum, if taken within the state; and, in either case, all reasonable expenses attending his delivery will be paid by them.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1810.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,
A Tragic Comedy
BY ABRAM JONES, OF PARTS, KY.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.